

SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1891.

London Offices of THE SUR, M. WHITE do strand, Lenden W. C. Babocription by Mail-Post-paid.

PAILT, For Homin...... FUNDAY, Per Your DAILY AND BUNDAY Per Year. DAILY AND SURDAY, Per Nonth 100
WLEELT, Per Year
Fostage to Foreign Countries added.
THE SUM, New York City.

The Five-day Ship.

Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, who has just returned from Europe, has been discussing fast ocean steamships with a reporter of the Tribune, in a spirit of hopefulness as to immediate developments that seems beyond the justification of facts now known.

Taking into consideration certain nego tiations said to be going on for two surpassingly great steamers, of power enough to go from Queenstown to New York, the transat entic race track, in five days, Mr. Cabunors thinks that they will "cross in five days, most decidedly," and that they will do this probably "within two years." At the best two new ships of such a character could hardly be got going any sooner.

How does Mr. Carnegre make it out to be probable or even possible for us to see such craft in two years? The struggle for supremacy which has been maintained by the various Atlantic lines with immense energy and extravagance within the last decade, offers no case of a single stride tu shipbuliding so tremendous as would be required to make the next great boat cross in five days. The one following immediately in the wake of the City of Paris and the Teutonic will not beat them by nineteen hours. Successive steps in the speed of ships are attempted always after great deliberation and with the hope of very narrow progress beyond the mark estab I shed by the latest product of marine science Anew ship costing a couple millions of dollars is not built as an experiment to test the soundness of some confident and ambitious designer's theories. For investments of that size there is very little inclination to take many chaucos. Consequently radical departures from the type of boat to be superseded are very far between, and indulged in with such caution that the resulting cut in time of passage is measured by a few hours only. The drop from the White Star's old Britannic through the Arizona, the Alaska, and the Oregon to the Etruria seemed as slow and difficult as the descent of a cliff climber. The Etruria reigned for six years before the learning and confidence accumulated after her performances produced a faster steamer; and the latter beat her about six hours only or not a knot more an hour in speed. But throwing out all indications of experi-

ence, what is the chance of seeing this fiveday ship within two years, or within any time if we are to be limited to our present system of propulsion? From Queenstown to NewYork in five days means 560 miles a day: 23 1-8 miles an hour averaged from beginning to end of the trip. The greatest run ever reached during an even twenty-four hours was just under 500 miles, or less than 21 knots an hour, and during that memorable performance, the City of Paris's horse power, we believe, was maintained at but little under her maximum of 20,000, or near ly 10,000 upon each screw. If the judgment of one of the most experienced and philosophic engineers on the Atlantic is correct the Etruria, whose engines have developed nearly 15,000, is already driven by as much power as can well be applied to a single shaft. But by increasing the horse power upon each shaft of the City of Paris to this theoretical maximum, or giving her 80,000 in all, would her speed be raised through all increasing difficulties, to the astounding mark of 24 knots an hour, which the five

day ship must be espable of at least? Less than six months ago a distinguished J. R. KUTHVEN, in a address before a society of engineers, expressed the opinion that the "screw ha reached itslimit of perfection." He expected the jet of water to effect the next great improvement in ocean steamers. It looks rather as though a third screw must b added, or the two now doing such splendid service taken away and the ship be driven by some other system, perhaps a jet, before the five-day ship can be hoped for.

Light on Kaiser William's Intellect.

That the monarchical principle is deeply rooted in human nature seems plain from the willingness which has been shown ever in democratic countries like the United States to take the young Emperor WILLIAM II. at his own valuation. There really has been no proof forthcoming that the presen ruler of Germany possesses either sound judgment or strong foresight. Yet there has been a widespread disposition to credit him with both those qualities for no better reason seemingly than that most people thought the German empire must be shaken by BISMAROK's fall, and were, therefore, inclined to attribut extraordinary vigor to the superseding arm As a matter of fact, however, the genius of an architect is attoated by the stability of the work which he has reared. BISMARCK would not be the great man which he is if a child might not rule for a year or two the empire of his fashioning, so long as it were not subjected either to social upheaval within or to attack from without.

That dismal flasco, his mother's visit to

Paris, is the first incident which has enabled us to take the measure of the young Emperor's abilities. It is true that his labo programme was utterly Utopian, and fell still born from the lips of its propounder but then one could not feel certain that it was seriously meant, that it really had any other purpose than to quiet and propitiate the Socialists in view of the election which was at the time approaching. Even Bis MAROK, who made few mistakes, had deemed it necessary to go a certain length in the same direction. But how is it pos-sible to palliate the folly of which Kaiser WILLIAM II. was guilty when he permitted, or rather commissioned his mother to confront the vindictiveness and savagery of a Paris mob? It is euphu totic to describe such an act as a blunder; i should rather be pronounced a crime. It is, in truth, a dreadful thought that while the Empress FREDERICK was going about Paris, exposed every second to the risk of intolerable indignity, the horrors of was were imminent, and the lives of millions of human beings were trembling in the scale And the man who with a light heart, in an outburst of sheer silliness, could provoke such a contingency, imagines himself a an able to fill BISMARCE'S ple qualified to be the shepherd of his people, fit to bear the weight of mighty monarchies i

We are not surprised to hear the rumor that CAPRIVI is sick of his role. To be the mouthpless of a madman like CHARLES XIL. of Sweden would be degradation enough.

Admit that the young Kaleer's motives were blameless, though unreasonable: what com-fort lay in that for the imperilled German empire? For nations as for individuals hell may be paved with good intentions. On n'est pas bon quand on est bête: It is impossi-

bie to predicate virtue of stupidity.

At what a dark juncture, too, was the shocking risk encountered! Criser just stricken down in Italy, and with him the one firm prop of the triple alliance since the loss of Brawarck's arm! France ready, more than ready, and Russia straining in the leash! When one thinks of the appalling danger which the German empire has just run, and to which by some other act of wildness it may be exposed to-morrow, we have reason to be deeply thankful that we live in a republic, and not at the mercy of the freaks and frailties of one man.

Mr. Peary's Trip Poleward.

While Dr. FRITHFOF NAMES is preparing for his next year's Arctic voyage along the eannette's old route, and while Lieut. Rypun is expected to leave Copenhagen in June of this year to explore the east coast of Greenland from Augmagealik northward, a third expedition into the frigid zone, led by an American naval officer, proposes to start from this country in May. The NAMER undertaking receives 200,000 kronen from Norway and the RYDER 180,000 from Denmark; out all that Civil Engineer ROBERT E. PEARY has asked of our Government is his leave of absence, which has been granted for eighteen months, private subscriptions being relied

upon for his outfit. The simplicity of Mr. PRARY's plan, and the unpretentious character of its preparations, are among its striking features. He will begin by going as far north as a St. Johns whaler will take him, perhaps, to Inglefield Gulf on the west coast of Greenland, north of Cape York, and connecting with Whale Sound, just below the entrance to Smith Sound. There he will establish supply station, and early in the spring of 1892 will push forward by sledge first into the interior of Greenland and then northward toward the pole, accompanied by a party of perhaps three or four men, while a reserve may follow and establish supply stations for the return.

Although this project has taken most of his countrymen by surprise and is to be carried out with remarkable promptness, Mr. PEARY has long revolved its possibilities, and is proceeding on the basis of experience. Entering the naval service as a civil engineer in 1881, he procured a short leave of absence in 1886 and made a reconpoissance of the interior of Greenland, moving eastward from Disco Bay along a route in about 69 degrees 30 minutes north latitude. He found the deep snow of the interior, which had stopped several other travellers to be "an imperial highway, the perfection of roads." A native of Maine, familiar with New England and Canadian winters and the use of snowshoes for him it had no terrors, but seemed to offer rather the greatest possible aid to Arctic exploration, and a route to the pole far superior to the familiar one of sledging over the shore ice.

This is the theory of the attempt he is no to make. As he has recently explained in Goldtheatte's Geographical Magazine, the interior of Greenland is doubtless submerged beneath "the frozen precipitation of ages" for an area of perhaps 600,000 square miles, which would be three times that France or over twelve times that of New York. In the centre it rises to 9,000 or 10,000 feet above the see level or to two-thirds of the height of Mont Blanc, while "from every point along its circumference, where gaps in the Titan dam of mountains permit. issue resistless glacier streams, some of which are larger than the entire glacier sys tem of the Alps." Thirty years ago Dr. HATES attacked this

great frozen waste at the entrance to Smith's Sound, and in a journey of about sixty miles reached an altitude of 5,000 feet above the sea level. Seven years later WHYMPER tried it, near Mr. PEARY'S own route of 1886, but was baffled. In 1870, ther south at Autleitsivik Flord, in latitude 68, but had very hard work. Thirteen years later he renewed the attempt at the same point with much success, his main party travelling with sledges for sixty miles to height of 4,800 feet, when the snow became so deep and saturated with water that the sledges could no longer be dragged. Then two Lappa were sent forward on their spot skates. They were gone fifty-seven hours and reported that they had reached a point estimated to be 112 miles beyond the main party, and 6,200 feet above the sea, where nothing was visible but a smooth snow plain; and what was most important, after dvancing a few miles they had found the snow very dry, giving them the best of marching. Prior to this trip, Dr. JERSEN, in

1878, had made a shorter but exceedingly ifficult journey in a lower latitude. With these experiences to guide him Mr. PEARY began his trip in July, 1886, with only one companion. The scaling of the giacle face put them about 2,000 feet above the sea. and an advance of ten miles, with an elevation of 8,000, brought them to dry snow. About five miles further, at an elevation of some 8,500 feet, we passed the last pond, tied on our skier, and from that point to the end of our journey the face of the snow was unbroken, and its thickness constantly increased till at a distance of 100 miles from the edge of the ice, at an elevation of 7,500 feet above sea level, it was over alx feet and fine and dry as granulated sugar. On July 34 we reached land again, having been twenty days upon the loa. Three weeks later he made a shorter journey alone, "over a great curving drift of snow, firm and white as marble." Dr. NANSEN'S Well-known expedition of 1888 from Umivik across to Godthanb, furnished a similar experience of a pluteau in the in-

terior, covered with deep, fine, dry snow. The conclusion reached by Mr. PRARY is that to two or three strong, resolute, and hardy men, cheery and specially equipped, scoustomed to snowshoes and skier, this Greenland snow reduces travelling to two factors of physical endurance and ability to carry enough food, and so eliminates the element of luck. During furious storms they can burrow in the snow; they have no foar of tidal cracks or heaped-up los barriors, as in sledging along the coast; they do not suffer the great waste of time and ergy in following in and out the coast indentations, and yet these can be seen and sketched from the heights in the interior. The smooth surface permits great gain in lightness of siedges and ont, and no boat adds to the weight; while reliance upon snowshoe walking is the main stay, after the smooth plateau is case ed. Mr. PRARY is confident, as the result of his former experience, that the best plan is to attack the mountains where they pan is to attack the mountains where they are steep near the coast, in order to reach a high altitude as soon as possible, and then to "step from the mountain summits upon the dry, unchanging snow, and strike into the interior without seeing a crevase, an ice strangle or a round" pinnacie, or a pond."

And what results could be heped for ?

But who would be the sponsor of a fool? LOURWOOD'S party was out 57 days; HAYES'S Admit that the young Kaiser's motives were party, 80; those of BRAUMOST and ALDRICK. over 70 each. Taking the average distance per day travelled by the parties of PAYER, GREELY, LOCKWOOD, and RAR, Mr. PRARY finds it to be 18.4 miles, so that in sixty-five days 1,196 miles could be covered. Starting from Whale Sound on the west coast, or from the south side of Humboldt glacier, the distance to the intersection of the tenth meridian and the eighty-fifth parallel, which would be 200 miles beyond Lockwoop's furthest, would be about 1,500 miles out and back, unless the northern shore of Greenland should be sooner reached.

While experience teaches caution in expectations from Arctic quests, Mr. PEARY's expedition will probably add much to what is known of northern Greenland.

A Great Town Residence

It is assumed that the property on the southeast corner of the Fifth avenue and Fifty-sixth street, which Mr. William Astor bought of the Duchess of MARLBOROUGE, or Mrs. HAMMESLEY, as she was, is to be the site of a new Asron residence. It comprises two city lote, or land measuring fifty feet by one hundred feet.

If this assumption is correct, the new ARTOR residence will not be a grand and distingulahed mansion. Like the houses of the VANDERBILTS, it will be directly on the avenue, with no grounds around it, and in point of size it will be one among many dwellings of people of wealth. Very likely the Asrons prefer that it should be thus without other distinction than its occupants themselves give it. That has been the taste or policy of the family hitherto. Their superlative wealth has never been expressed and typified in the extraordinary grandeur and magnificence of their residences. Even as compared with homes of citizens of much inferior wealth, these have been plain and unpretending They are by no means great establishments There is nothing palatial about them. They are merely large enough for a large house hold: and they are untitted for grand social entertainments. For such functions such a house must be turned upside down, and then there is not space enough for the requirements of an important occasion. It seems small. Its purely domestic character and imitations are always apparent.

In all New York there is not a single private house of which the same cannot be said. There are large houses, but there are no grand and spacious residences, built, arranged, and appointed, not merely for domestic uses, but for great social functions also. They are only houses a little larger than the average of the homes of people of handsome incomes; and thus they have no high distinction. They are crowded against other buildings, to the sacrifice of opportunities for complete architectural effect. They form a part of a solid block, and do not stand out by themselves as residences of distinction recognizable by every observer. To obtain that distinction a residence must stand by itself and independently of its neighbors. Instead of forming one of the houses of a solid block, it must occupy

the whole block of itself, with abundant space about it on all sides, as if it stood in park. Nothing is more suggestive of princely wealth and grandeur of social state than such a place amid the surroundings of a great town where a square foot of land is worth as much as a square scre in the country. It would be as distinguishable and not less an object of interest and admiration than the City Hall itself. It would be one of the great sights of the town.

New York does not contain a grand private establishment so divided that there is one part for the uses of the household and another part serves for the purposes of social functions, which can take place without disturbance to the other. Yet such a separation is necessary to the proper mainten-ance of great social state after the fashion our society seeks to emulate.

The really grand New York house has ye to be built, but we shall probably see it before many years have passed. Of course, there are men here who are amply able to expend what such a residence would cost, whether it was five millions or even ten mil-

The Frenks of Girls

Within a comparatively short time we have had a number of instances of capricious and even of pathological conduct on the part of girls. From the eye of a girl in Indiana a physician is said to have removed innumerable pieces of glass, and upon her return to his office the next day nearly as many more were found in that singular organ. It was not a glass eye, but merely freak of the girl, who had put the glass there herself. Another instance was that of the Brooklyn maid whose hair was cut off mysteriously, according to her story, by some man as she was walking to school. she was recompensed probably for her surreptitious self-sacrifice by the newspaper notoristy she received, and by the sympathy of her panic-etricken school-Still another but more pitiful case was that of the young girl in Illinois who was persecuted by the receipt of sourrilous anonymous letters, which were addressed not only to herself but to many of her friends. Their origin never could be traced. The whole populace of the village was roused in sympathy and indignation, and she herself was driven finally into her grave, amid the lamentations of the community, by her malevolent and undiscoversble accuser. It would seem remarkable that one should be one's own enemy to such an extent as to commit suicide by self-persecuion in this manner. Yet psychologists know that such cases are not infrequent.

One of the most recent illustrations hese extraordinary feminine tendencies is that afforded by the story of Miss BIRCH of Islip, L. I., who not only wrote herself persecuting letters, but actually set fire and destroyed some of her personal effects in the little millinery shop of which she was the proprietress, in order to satisfy her morbid eraving for the sympathy and attention of

the community in which she lived. Some years ago New Yorkers were treated o a rather more striking example of girlish caprice when a young woman of good family carried out for a year or two a most extraordinary system of deception. She pretended that while traveiling abroad she had scome acquainted with a young Englishman of enormous wealth. They attached to each other, corresponded, and became engaged. Every week or so she received letters and cablegrams from her imaginary lover, and these she would read to and talk over with her many friends, to their great delight and satisfaction. He set out on travels, and messages came from Egypt and India and Australia, announcing his progress from time to time. When he should reach Now York they were to be married, go to England, and have a second marriage at St. George's Church, Hanover square. With wonderful magnanimity and munificance he asked her to invite her friends to the number of forty to accompany them as a wedding party, to be present at St. George's and to be their guests at his country house, all at his own expense. The day of sailing was

number of very well-known people; the state oms for the entire party were engaged on the Etruria; wedding presents began to arrive; the friends made their arrangements for a summer abroad, and were on hand to take the steamer; some of them came from great distances and at infinite trouble; when suddenly a cablegram came an-nouncing the death of the expected lover! He had died at sea and been buried in the Pacific Ocean. The prospective bride was prostrated with grief, and many of her friends overwhelmed with this terrible and unexpected termination of what promised to be a brilliant and happy union. But some of them paused to consider the remarkable sequence of events which had ended in this satastrophe. They became suspicious, ques tioned each other, investigated some of the points, got hold of some of the letters and cablegrams, ultimately found that they were all written by herself and mailed or sent by messenger here in this city; and then they quietly put the poor victim of her delusions in an insane asvium.

Among the most common of these morbid phenomena, are the starving girls and women who have existed in every age, who come under the observation of physicians somewhere in the world every day. The Welsh fasting girl, who created an uproar in England many years ago, and really starved berself to death in the presence of watchers rather than confess an ignominious deception, was a startling example of the lengths to which caprice sometimes will carry them The trance states, self-mutilations, and cataleptic conditions frequently described in the newspapers are somewhat of the same order of morbid psychological manifestation.

The haunted house problem belongs in the same category. There are many instances on record of mysterious rappings in houses, throwing about of furniture, dishes, and other objects, the casting of stones and the like, until households and even whole neighborhoods become thoroughly terrorised; and in the great majority of such cases a careful and secret examination rarely fails to discover some female in the family who is responsible for all of the strange proceedings, who has enjoyed the solitary satisfaction of confusing and mystifying her relatives and friends.

This species of deception, however, is not as a rule of a kind deserving harsh measures of punishment. The unfortunate young women who do these things are generally irresponsible, hysterical beings, in whom an insane craving for compassion and notoriety is developed until their ability to control it is gone and the boundary of

their power of will broken. It behooves us, therefore, to be somewhat suspicious of girls who complain of the receipt of annoying anonymous letters, who exhibit mysterious wounds or diseases, who claim to have been wavlaid and injured in some inexplicable manner, who have peculiar attacks of paralysis, fits, or trance, who are reputed to exist without sleep or with out food, who live in haunted houses. But while on our guard against these strange deceptions so frequently practised. it is also wise not to suspect any unjustly and thereby be led into the commitment of a cruel error.

A Startling Change in Our Lunacy Laws. There is now before the Legislature a bill

introduced in the State Senate by Mr. CHARLES T. SAXTON, the ballot reformer. which proposes a startling extension of the jurisdiction of the courts over persons whose mental condition is not normal.

Under existing statutes, "the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends to the custody of the person and the care of the property of a person incompetent to manage himself or his affairs in consequence of lunacy, idiocy, or habitual drunkenness." In other words the court has power in a proper case to place a lunatic, an idiot, or an habitual drunkard in the custody of some suitable person, denominated a committee, who shall take care of him, and if need arise exercise forcible restraint upon him by placing the incompetent person in an asylum or hospital as circumstances may require. The court may also appoint the same or a differproperty of the lunatic, idlot, or habitual drunkard. Every judicial act in such cases looks toward the benefit and welfare of the incompetent person and his estate, and should be, and generally is, of a protective and beneficent character. Such jurisdiction long has been exercised in England and in this country, and is a well-recognized fea-

ture of English and American jurisprudence Mr. SAXTON now proposes to enlarge it by extending it to persons who are not crazy or drunk, but merely weak minded. He wants to make the statute read thus: "The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends to the custody of the person and the care of the property of a person incompetent to manage himself or his affairs in consequence of lunacy, idlocy, weakness or unsor mind, or habitual drunkenness." The new words are "weakness or unsoundness The phrase "unsoundness of mind" probably adds nothing to the force of the statute, as it may be regarded as equivalent to some form of lunacy. But the word "weakness" adds much. If this be inserted, it will leave courts and juries at liberty to deprive a man of his freedom and of his property, not because he is mad or idiotic or habitually intoxicated. but simply because his mind, in their judgment, is not so strong as it ought to be in order to enable him to manage himself and his affairs. He may be perfectly sane, yet the State is to be authorized to take away his liberty and his possessions because he is not mentally strong. We do not believe in any such legislation

There is not certainty enough about the proposed standard. Under the present law, before there can be any interference with a person's freedom or his estate, two propositions must be established—first, that he is either a lunatic, an idiot, or an habitual drunkard; and, secondly, that by reason of his condition he has become incompetent to manage himself or his affairs. Here there are two tests, both capable of easy application in the large majority of cases. But if merely weak-minded persons are to be classed with lunatics, idiots, and habitual drunkards under the statute, there will practically be only one test as to such persons, and that will be their competency in the judgment of a jury to manage themselves or their affairs. If the jury thinks a person thus incompetent they may pronounce him weak minded, and commit his body to the custody of another and his property to another's care. This would be a power readily capable of abuse, and we can see no occasion or propriety in thus enlarging the scope of the existing law relating to incompetent persons. It is good enough as it is, and hould be left in its present form.

Once again it seems necessary that we Once again it seems necessary that we should give assurance to the Canadians of all the provinces that the American people are not irritated over the result of their elections; that the American mind is not disturbed by the success of the Tories; that American pride has not been wounded by the foolish remarks of Tory stump speakers about our country; that American statesmen have not been upset by the hlow given to annexationism, and their set, her friends were invited, among them a by the blow given to annexationism, and the

the American Congress will not "seek revenge" for anything that has been done by Canadians in their political campaign. We have a proper appreciation of the Dominion of Canada and its recoie, and we are desirous that Canadians shall look after their own affairs, while we at-

The interesting correspondence which has been going on between Governor Hill of New York and ex-Governor Bulkelex of Connecticut concering the extradition of persons de-manded by the latter, as a holdover awaiting his lawfully chosen successor, has been replete with profit and instruction to those who study the legal phases of constitutional controversy. On the one side, Governor Hill in seeking to sustain, in true Democratic fashion, the inal-lenable right of the citizens of every American constituency to choose their own public servants, has been, with vigor and carnestness, upholding majority rule. On his side, ex-Governor BULKELEY has by the exigencies of the case been compelled to lend his quasi-official support to the iniquitous abuses perpetuated alike in New York and in Connecticut by the Republicans-unjust or deferred numeration, inequitable apportionment, and consequent minority rule. But through the whole interchange of hostilities. one declaration seems strangely lacking, which might throw a flood of light upon the

On the memorable historical occasion when the Governor of North Carolina, in conversa-tion with the Governor of Bouth Carolina, resarked to the latter that the period of time between drinks had been unduly prolonged, a form of invitation, still popular in those parts of the South where whiskey toddies and mint uleps are still appreciated, was established and

has since endured.

What if the Governor of New York had been able to say briefly to the Governor of Connecticut that, where the people of a State had designated another person as his successor. the time for surrendering the post was oppor tune? How much better that would be, did

civility and precedent allow!

And how much better, too, it would be to both parties concerned, if the Governor of Connecticut in writing to the Governor of New York, could reiterate and concur in the view entertained so generally by the Democrats of this State that the holding, simultaneously, of two offices by one person is incompatible with the teachings, traditions, and uses of true

THE NEW YORK SUR IS NOW a JOHNS MAN. Yes, GRORON JONES with his sun-kissed

Mr. ASSEMBLE BARTLETT, the husband of the Baroness. Bundert Course, bids that to relieve the William Gordon Course of the present weight of notoristy, as he is the social bids more of the week in London.—Probacter brism case Asserties.

The ASHMBAD BARTLETT who is concerned in an alleged scandal with Lady Blanche Ho-DETT-Courts. Her husband's name has for some time been BURDETT-COUTTS, or BART LETT-BURDETT-COUTTS-COUTTS-BARTLETT OF something of the sort. The ASHMEAD BART. LETT still existing is another individual who has been prominent in the House of Common for some time.

WENT HOME TO CANADA TO FOTE

The Grand Trunk Officials New Serry They Didn't Induce More to Go. CHICAGO, March 7 .- A morning newspaper

publishes a story to the effect that the Grand Trunk road had violated the Inter-State Comerce act by taking about 150 Canadians from this city and about 1.000 more from various points in Wisconsin and Michigan to Canada, to vote last Thursday and returning them free charge. In an interview General Manager Reere save:

"It is true that we carried between 150 and 200 Canucks to Canada a day or two before the election. We also carried several hundred from various points on the line in Indiana and Michigan. They went to vote the Liberal ticket. I am not ashamed of it. I am an an-nexationist and have been for twenty years. I wish we had been able to muster thousands more. As it was we could not muster enough, for the election went against us."

Did you furnish the men with free trans-portation?"

o, we were paid for it. We are not running "No, we were paid for it. We are not running a gift enterprise."
Did any one furnish them with free transportation?
"I couldn't say as to that. I know that I didn't furnish them with any transportation. Of course I tried to induce as many to go as possible. I see now, however, that I made a mistake in not working barder. I ought to have organized bureaus and induced every Canuck in the Western States to have sone home and voted against Macdonald. As it is I don't think we persuaded ever 500 to 600 to go home and

The Signal for Chief Hennessy's Murder.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Haw Ontsans, March 5.—Two colored boys testifie to-day in the Hannessy trial regarding a conversation they had with Casper Marcheel a yeung Italian boy who had been arrested and subsequently released from prison, but who is now on trial for his life. Their testiprison, but who is now on strain for nie lits. Their testimony showed that Casper had been erdered to watch the Chief as the latter came up Rampari street on his way home. When Hennessy reached the corner or Girod and Rampari the boy ran ahead of him down Girod street, and when he reached the shanty where the assausins were concealed he whistled. That was the airmail to the assausins that their victim was coming. the signal to the assassing that their victim was or

The District Attorney announced that the State had

Chicago's Partices Fair

From the Rome Datin Sentimet,
It is strange that any paper in Chicago should not
know that first and last, politics has had everything to
do with this Fair. But for politics New York would
have had the Exhibition, and New York is concededly the best place for things of this sort. It was politice for the kepublican members of Congress to refuse to allow a Democratic city in a Democratic state to have the Fair. They Wanted all the glory and advantage for their party, so they gave it to Chicago, expecting that the vast expenditures passing through Republican hands would make Republicanium surely ham all over the State of Illinois.

The Columbian Fair is to be a Sepublican Pair through and through. Everything possible will be made to re-dound to party help. The Congress that has just ad-journed had politics for its watchword, and any opportunity to get money for party aggrandisement, through the various methods of appropriation, has never been neglected. The coming two years will make the politics in the Fair visible to the naked eya.

Marbe & Harrison Trick.

From the Buffulo Courier.

Perhaps the Fresident was confident that Mr. Blair would not accept the mission to China, and would be attended aimply with the compliment of a nomination and confirmation. It is to be hoped that he is satisfied and will decline the mission.

Advice to a Persona Non Grata, From the Utton Observer.
We advise Senator Heary W. Stair not to buy his ticket for Pekin until he ascertains definitely whether the Chinese Government will socopt him

Brown-What is considered the proper thing in a business suit in New York this spring?

Robinson—Semething that cost 100 and looks as though The Usual Implements.

Fashion Note for Men

"So your pape has gone fishing, has he ?" said the ninteter to Johnny Cumse. "What kind of tackle door 'Hook and lyin'," replied the intelligent boy.

Comparative Pain, I stopped on her train (Her pape, he had bought it).

I tried to explain,
But, oh! how I caught it!

To I felt not the pain
As I steeped on her train
That I would if Fd bought it.

We congratulate Mrs. Thurber on her succes her corporators are Judge Cheate, Dr. Depew, Maydi Rewitt, Senator White of Maryland, Gov. Lee of Vir nia Col. John liny and Gen. John M. Scotleid of Wast grow. The corporation is, to establish and maintain attenut Conservatory of Music in the District of Co lumbia. It has never to grant and confer diplomas and the degree of Doctor of Music. Nothing but Mra. Thurber's unyielding perseverance has accomplished this result. RIGHT NOT YET BAILED.

Wm. Rockefeller, W. D. Bishop, and Wil-None of the non-resident directors of the they are first indicted. District Attorney Nicoli says. Coroner Levy thinks he could get them extradited himself on an application to

with him. Director William D. Bishop of Bridgeport produced himself yesterday afternoon, leet there should be any hitch about extradition

the Governor. Inspector/Byrnes does not agree

"Matters up in Connecticut are a little mixed just now," he said. Mr. Bishop carried a copy of the company's charter and by-laws under his arm. While awaiting the arrival of his bondsman, Frederic S. Dennis, M. D., of his bondsman. Frederio S. Dennis, M. D., of 542 Madison avenue, who gave \$25.000 hall for him, he argued with the Coroner as to whether his son, William D. Bishop, Jr., the Secretary of the New Haven road, was personally liable and could be included among the Coroner's responsibles. Mr. Bishop said that his son's post, under the charter, was merely that of a clerk. He was not a director.

The Coroner insisted on making the younger Bishop's acquaintance, and Mr. Bishop will be here on Tuesday.

Mr. Wilson G. Hunt was the first to appear before the Coroner assisted.

Bishop's acquaintance, and Mr. Bishop will be here on Tuesday.

Mr. Wilson U. Hunt was the first to appear before the Coroner yesterday. He came about 10:30 A. Mr., accompanied by Alexander T. Van Nest of 31 West Fifty-seventh street, who qualified as his bondamas. Mr. Hunt is advanced in years, and had been excused until Monday. He neclered to have the matter over, however, Mr. George N. Miller, the other director residing in New York, upon whom the warrant was not served because of his age, may never be able to sign a bond. The following letter was received by the Coroner in the morning:

FOR PATHER AND THE ACTION OF T

test Prith avenue for my signature and oblice. Jery truly years.

The certificate was signed by W. H. White. M. D., and F. E. Doughty, M. D. The Coroner thought that it would be necessary for him to take the bond to keep within the letter of the law.

At 2:30 o'cleck Mr. William Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Works appeared, followed by his brother. John D. Rockefeller. The former walked, but the latter drove. His turnout just paralyzed Second avenue. Mr. John D. Rockefeller swore that he was worth \$50,000 above his debta and owned the house at 8 West Fifty-fourth street. The brothers then signed the bend and discussed the merits of the pens furnished ball are E. H. Trowbridge. New Haven: W. D. Bishop. Jr., Bridgeport: Nathaniel Wheeler, Bridgeport: Henry C. Robinson. Hartford: Edward R. Reed, New Haven: Leverett Buland, Rartford; William L. Squile. New Haven. and Henry R. Lee, Springfield.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.

ment for the Property Owners Against adomastics Under the "School Act."

The objections filed several days ago by the owners of the block bounded by Bowling Green and State, Bridge and Whitehall streets, gainst the condemnation of the property by the Secretary of the Treasury, were argued before Judge Wallace in the United States Circuit
Court yesterday morning. This block is the
proposed site for the new Custom House.
When the property was advertised and condemned, the owners objected, requesting the
appointment of a Board of Appraisers that
the Government might purchase the land
under the seneral condemnation laws of 1880,
This was the line upon which the lawyers
argued yesterday. There were present exJudge William G. Uncate, representing Celrichs
& Co.: Heary H. Anderson, for Corpelius and
William H. Vanderbilt; George W. Wickerhan, for John I. Oadwallader, and I. J. Reed,
for William D. Cooper.

Ex-Judge Choate made the principal argument. Judge Wallace reservec his decision. fore Judge Wallace in the United States Circuit

The Court Has the Right to Pass Upor the McKipley Tariff

Sr. Louis, March 7.-Judge Thayer of the Juited States District Court this morning handed down a decision in the Wyman case. who imported some guns, upon which the Colwho imported some guns, upon which the Col-lector here assessed the duty imposed by the McKinley law. The latter protested, claiming the duties charged were soo high, and the case was referred to the Board of Appraisers at New York, who sustained the Appraisers here. The firm then, went before the Circuit Court in this city. The point was raised that the court had no jurisdiction in the case, and Judge Thayer to-day decided that the court has no jurisdiction, and has issued an order upon the New York Board of Appraisers to submit papers and reports to the court here

Scientific Measurement and Dr. Beas. To tun Epiton or Tan Sun-Sir: In the interests : science allow me to say a few words regarding the pub-lication of an article which has been widely circulated in all the newspapers of te-day. Dr. Frans Boss of Clark University, a scientist of national reputation and one whose intelligent labors in the field of prehisteric gy have been highly appr scientific societies on both sides of the water, has been handled without gloves. In France and Germany, countries which are in ad-

rance of the United States in the study of archa and anthropemetry, measurements are made of soh ne raised either by the directors of the schools or he parents of the children when these measurement are made by competent persons for reasons strictly scientific. It is only in this country, where nearly everything that does not ultimately result in the accu-mulation of wealth is unappreciated, that men with he highest of motives, such as Dr. Boas por frequently made the subject of ridicula

Those of us who knew the Doctor wall can wough for his honesty of purpose, his integrity, and his attain-ments. His researches among primitive peoples have been exhaustive and have resulted in many discoveries of value to the science of archeology. A man of his reputation and attainments in making measurements of children's arms, limbs, and heads, such as he has done at Worcester, Mass, had in view the accomplish-ment of great good. Why he should have been blocked in his efforts by those incapable of understanding or ap-preciating his science passes my comprehension. There have been no extensive measurements made in

this country teneops of the Indians throughout the West and Southwest with a view to determining the average size and development of various portions of the human body in children. Neither has any one tabulated the color of eyes and hair of residents of a given som-munity. Efforts have been made by scientific gentle-men to induce persons to submit to being measured, but almost invariably without success. This is well illustrated in the despatches of to-day from Worsester, Mass. Oh, how unfortunate that so good a same should be so mercilessly treated:
Fifty years age a disciple of the two great schools of

geology in England was damned by the clergy. It was true, said the Church, that ecience and skepticism, in nd in some countries even went so far as to persecut man who made dissections in the interests of anator The citizens of Worcester fifty years from to-day who read the history of the development of anthropology in this country will be as incredulous of the opposition of their aucestors to the disciples of the new we of to-day are at a loss to understand why the Church should have persecuted geologists. Every ebstacle thrawn in the way of this science (which, being the study of man himself, is the grandest

of all sciences) will but serve to bring it more and more into pepularity, will but increase the number of those at us who are willing to devote our lives to its service. PRILADELTRIA, MARCH C. WARREN E. BOORENSAD.

Not In It. -Were you ever in a fight, hodd ! Rodd-Yes-or-he-or-that is I once had a fight; but I wasn't in it.

Literary Partnership. -I saw Old Binks, the post, to day, and he was s guy as a lark. or-Anything happened to him ! Spacer his has a scheme of comporation if he can take it work he to touch the muse. Tennyon to do

Seasouable Sigus. The softly piping green backed tonds. The deep ning mud in country roads. Rheumatic twinges in our joints. A shiver that to ague points. Gay bonnets worn by aprightly leases. Hot whisters side-tracked by the masses. An increase in the sale of beer

A richer note from chanticler fore music from the backyard cata A heart song from a poet weiling. A batch of Jersey maple candy. This verselet—lan't it a dandy! ill things, in short, from far and near Proclaim the fact that spring is here

An ugiy cough, even when it appears despection in be alleviated, if not immediately removed, by D Zeyne's Expectorant, a populer and long establish-medy for bronchial and asthmatic affections, an fifty years an approved helper for all long con

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Anthur M. Dodge's musical on Monday was the opening event of a very pleasant week. The effect of color was lovely in her large music room, where yellow tulips, jonguils and daffodils decked the mantel mirrors and every other available space, even climbing grace-fully over the skirts of Mrs. Dedge's gray broeade gown. Signor Campanini and Frau Ritter-Goetze sang, and delighted the ear as much as the golden blossoms pleased the ere, and as all the flower of the smart set were present, the result was as satisfactory as the fair hostess could possibly have desired.

If the word "aristocracy" can with any show of propriety be applied to a social set or circle in this country, then the assemblage who wit-nessed the marriage of Miss Marion Langdon and Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll last Tuesday on the historic ground of the old Hamilton place at Irvington-on-Hudson may fairly lay claim to the title. For, gathered together in the broad halls and specious drawing rooms of the old colonial mansion, were representatives of the oldest and best names in the early history of the republic; of men who were distinguished not only for talents, honor, and patriotism, but for their courtliness and high breeding. It is often remarked of the English nobility, the haute noblesse of France, and the still prouder nobles of Germany and Austria, that "good blood seldom means good looks!" but in this country exactly the reverse is true of those who can count four or fire generations of refined and educated ancestors. Certainly the
gathering at Irvington, at this notable wedding, uniting as it did the chivalry of both North and South among its numbers, made a very unusual display of distinguished-looking men and graceful, handsome women. Of the bride very little is left to be said but that she was fairly regal in her Louis XVI. coat and clouds of filmy lace, and that, unlike the majority of brides she really looked hand-somer than she ever had done before.

Those of the guests at Irrington who were detained on the Hudson River Railroad until too late for the Orthopedic festival at the Madison Square Garden had reason to regret what they lost. The entertainment had a distinguished success, and even the most enthusiastic admirers of Mms. Bernhardt were hardly prepared for the idvillo perfection of her acting in the pure, simple, guileless version that a French writer has given us of the bal-lad of "Auld Robin Gray." The ladies present crowded around her after it, and struggled for the chance of paying her their compliments. As fundamentally good as the character she deploted" would have been the criticism upon the artist by one who knew nothing of her

An interesting anecdote is told of Mms. Bernhardt's visit to the institution for which she gave her services, accompanied by some of the ladies of the committee. After passing through the principal wards where many helpless sufferers were lying, she knelt at the bed-side of a little child, who stroked her face, repeated some simple lines, and kissed her hands as she said good-by. Tears filled the great artist's eyes as she rose from her knees and, turning to the ladies accompanying her, she said in a half apologetic tone. "Mesdames, il y à très peu de choses qui me touchent."

By the way, it was to the kind offices of Mr.

Peter Marié that the public, the hospital, and the ladies who had the affair in charge are mainly indebted for securing Mme. Bernhardt's sympathy and services, and for overcoming the obstacles that lay in the way of her appearance in the cause of charity. Mr. Marie made a neat little speech in French at the close of the performance, and looked quite like a gentleman of the ancien regime as he bowed his acknowledgments for the applause that the ladies so liberally bestowed.

On Friday evening another exhibition by the spanish dancer, Carmencita, was given at Mr. Chase's studio to a select and fashionable as-semblage, who had combined their purses and their visiting lists to insure the suce entertainment.

The tight little island on the Atlantic coast where strawberries and green peas are just now delighting the palatos of gonzneta, and flowers are blooming, and new bolles and beauties arriving every week, seems to be the Mecca this year to which all good pilprims in search of novelty and recreation are hastening. It would be, perhaps, uncharita-ble to suggest that the presence of one of England's swellest regiments, the Granadie Suards, might have something to do with the rush to Bermuda at this time; but certain i is that viscounts and honorables, Majors, Colonels, and Captains, all of the highest degree, are as pientiful there as early strawberries, and vastly more attractive to the feminine taste. Thursday's steamer to recruit the New York colony at the island. which now includes Mrs. Ladenburg. Miss Stevens, and Miss Florence Griswold, who have been there several weeks. They will be joined by the Misses Havemeyer, Miss Hurst, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. Charles Havemeyer, and Miss Catharine Cameron, and to their ranks many more will be added by later steamers, That they will all come back accomplished marksmen is beyond a doubt, as the Ladies' Rifle Association is one of the features of the place, and the ladies' nine and the Guards nine have frequent trials of skill. The annual Bermuda races are coming on, too, so that the sporting element will be quite to the front to say nothing of love skirmiahes, at which American women always come off victorious. The hunting season is now near at hand, and,

ocial honors and enjoyment on the other side except the full amount of hunting that they went for, have turned their faces homeward. and the programmes for the coming spring begent ed goos lilw steem The marriage of Miss Claire Condert and the Marquis de Choiseul will crowd the Catheiral on Thursday next. As no tickets of admission have been issued, the immense throng of ouriosity seekers to whom a wedding of persons whom they have never seen before and are

If March be amiable and lamb-like, good runs

may be made before its close. Mr. Thomas Hitchcock. Jr., M. f. H. of the Meadowbrocks.

and Mr. Foxhall Keens, one of its crack rid-ers, who have had everything in the way of

never likely to see again is a spectacle of un-equalled interest, will probable jostle even relatives and friends of the bride. Miss Lita Garner and the Marquis de Breenil cast in their lot together at Pau on Tues day last, and thus two American Marquises have been added to the long list of titles won and worn by native-born republican brides. Miss Edith Clift, we are authorized to say. is not engaged to the Marquis de Montbrun.

and there is no foundation for the report, recontly printed, that she is.

The engagement of Miss Alida Oddie to Mr. James Lenox Banks, which has been recently announced, comes in the nature of a lifesaving station in the sea of foreign alliances. Miss Oddie is the great-grandaughter of Myndert Van Schalek, one of the oldest Dutch residents of New York, and Mr. Banks has a

strain of Scotch Prosbyterianism in him.

The death of Mr. Leonard W. Jerome has but little importance to New York society at presont, as the marriages of his daughters to prominent Englishmen has led to his living for long time past on the other side. But twentyfive yours ago his striking fleure was seen at all social gatherings, and he was as instru-mental in planning outertainments and amusements for the belies of the day as he was prominent on the tarf and in yachting circles. The little theatre that he built over his stable on Madison avenue was the scene of all the amatour performances of that time, and those who were present will not readily forget the exquisite beauty of the tableaux vivants that were produced there in aid of the Sanitary Commisaion during the late war.land in which Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. G. G. Howland, Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, and Miss Lizzie Wadsworth took a conspicuous part. Mr. Jerome was a most charm-ing host. Quiet and impassive in character and manner he morely provided all that money and good tasto could procure for the gratification of his friends, and then left them to enjoy it in their own way, I ever no mitting any words of thanks or acknowledgment from those to whom he had given so liberally of his time, monoy; and creative ingenuity.